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United Nations

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Covering the period 1 July 2016-30 June 2017

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Seventy-second Session
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Note

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I. Introduction

1. By the end of 2016, some 65.6 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict or other situations of violence.[1] While the arrival of refugees in industrialized countries received significant public and political attention, the consequences of refugee outflows continued to fall disproportionately on the developing world, with low and middle-income countries hosting 84 per cent of the refugees under UNHCR's mandate. The large numbers of people displaced within their own countries and risks posed by ongoing conflicts to recent advances in eradicating statelessness were also of deep concern.

2. There were grounds for optimism, however. The adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (New York Declaration)[2] by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2016 presented a significant opportunity. The engagement of development actors in addressing displacement and its impact on host communities gathered pace, and there was more focus on strengthening national services, including health care and education, so that they can accommodate refugees. This report reflects on these and other developments for the reporting period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

II. Directions

A. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

3. The New York Declaration, adopted by all 193 United Nations Member States at the Summit for Refugees and Migrants, strongly reaffirmed the principles and practices of the international refugee regime and underscored that protecting those who are forced to flee, and supporting the countries and communities that shelter them, are shared international responsibilities. At the Leaders' Summit on Refugees on 20 September 2017, many of the political commitments in the New York Declaration were translated into specific pledges by 47 States to enhance refugees' access to education and employment, expand opportunities for third-country admission through resettlement and complementary pathways, and increase humanitarian financing.

4. Annex I of the New York Declaration called for UNHCR to initiate and develop the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) in large-scale refugee situations in close coordination with relevant States and other United Nations entities. The objective is to ease the pressure on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. The CRRF marks a paradigm shift in the way the international community responds to refugee situations by inviting a multi-stakeholder approach from the outset, including greater coordination with a broader range of actors and more predictable, systematic and sustained engagement with development partners. The following nine countries have started applying the CRRF: Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.[3]

5. The New York Declaration also invited the High Commissioner to include a proposed "global compact on refugees" in the 2018 version of his report, for consideration by the General Assembly during its seventy-third session.[4] In addition, UNHCR has been providing input to the planned "global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration" to

[1] This included 22.5 million refugees (17.2 million under UNHCR's mandate and 5.3 million Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency), 40.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2.8 million asylum-seekers. Further information on persons of concern to UNHCR is available in Table 1 and from: http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016/.

[2] See: www.unhcr.org/refugeecompact.

[3] See: http://crrf.unhcr.org/en/.

[4] See: http://www.unhcr.org/refugeecompact.

ensure that the two compacts are complementary, albeit developed through distinct processes.

B. UNHCR's strategic directions (2017-2021)

6. In 2017, UNHCR defined a set of strategic directions[5] to guide the work of the Office for the coming five years, taking into account the current context and emerging challenges for the organization and people of concern. These are centred on five key orientations: "protect", "respond", "include", "empower" and "solve". These shape the Office's engagement with all people of concern, including refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people, and are underpinned by a renewed commitment to partnerships and alliances, including by supporting national first responders. Through its strategic directions, UNHCR seeks to shape the global response to forced displacement and statelessness by supporting States to address protection challenges, placing people of concern at the centre of its work, and working across the entire spectrum of displacement, including with the internally displaced.

III. Refugees

7. By the end of 2016, there were some 22.5 million refugees, including 17.2 million under UNHCR's mandate. Turkey hosted the largest number of them for the third consecutive year (2.9 million), followed by Pakistan (1.4 million), Lebanon (1.0 million), the Islamic Republic of Iran (979,400), Ethiopia (791,600) and Jordan (685,200). More than half of all refugees came from three countries: the Syrian Arab Republic (5.5 million), Afghanistan (2.5 million) and South Sudan (1.4 million). There were also an estimated 2.8 million asylum-seekers, with some 2 million new asylum applications in 2016. Germany was the largest recipient of new asylum claims (722,400), followed by the United States of America (262,000), Italy (123,000) and Turkey (78,600).

A. Protection

8. Many refugee host countries continued to keep their borders open and provide access to protection and assistance throughout the reporting period. Yet, the principle that refugees are a matter of international concern, requiring a response based on cooperation and solidarity, was tested. In some countries, measures aimed at keeping refugees in regions of origin, combined with restrictive asylum laws, sent worrying signals. UNHCR was profoundly concerned by reports that, in some regions, refugees and asylum-seekers were being pushed back at or across borders, including directly to conflict zones at variance with the principle of non-refoulement, or subjected to violence and abuse, including by State agents. UNHCR worked with States to ensure that people with international protection needs had access to safety, and that bilateral and multilateral arrangements between States to transfer responsibility for determining asylum claims contained appropriate safeguards. A particular focus was on working with governments to ensure that enhancing national security and protecting refugees were understood as mutually reinforcing goals.

9. UNHCR continued to advocate alternatives to detention for refugees and asylum-seekers. A progress report on UNHCR's global strategy "Beyond detention 2014-2019"[6] found that the total number of children detained in the 12 pilot countries by the end of 2015 had decreased by 14 per cent compared to 2014, with two countries ending the detention of asylum-seeking children altogether. Despite this progress, legislation providing for the mandatory detention of all asylum-seekers for the entire length of the asylum procedure was adopted in other countries, contrary to international and regional laws and standards. UNHCR was deeply concerned by detention conditions in a number of

[5] See: http://www.unhcr.org/5894558d4.pdf.
[6] See: http://www.unhcr.org/detention.html.

contexts and continued to carry out detention monitoring where possible. In Libya, this enabled the release of almost 600 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers in 2016, and during the first six months of 2017, a further 334 were released following UNHCR interventions.

10. Some refugees and asylum-seekers were driven to use the services of smugglers to flee persecution or to seek protection and solutions, exposing them to risks of abuse and exploitation, human rights violations, harm and even death. UNHCR launched an updated version of its "10-Point plan of action" in 2016[7] to assist States in developing and maintaining protection-sensitive migration systems that respond to the needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as others travelling as part of mixed movements, such as unaccompanied and separate children and victims of trafficking.

11. Mixed movements by sea in several regions were of particular concern. Despite the ongoing conflict in Yemen, over 117,000 people arrived by sea in 2016 and 25,000 during the first half of 2017. UNHCR launched an information campaign to raise awareness of the risks associated with crossing the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea and the dangers upon arrival in Yemen. In the Mediterranean, some 5,100 refugees and migrants were reported dead or missing at sea in 2016, the highest number on record. While there were some 363,000 new arrivals by sea to Europe in 2016, there was a significant reduction in crossings from Turkey to Greece following the "closure" of the western Balkans route and the European Union-Turkey statement of March 2016. As of 30 June 2017, nearly 103,000 people had crossed the Mediterranean since the start of 2017, with some 2,250 reported dead or missing. UNHCR continued to stress that saving lives must be the top priority and worked with States and other partners to safeguard access to territory and solutions, including through the appointment of a Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean Situation in April 2017.

12. UNHCR worked with governments to strengthen national and regional asylum laws and refugee protection frameworks. In Djibouti, the promulgation of a progressive refugee law in January 2017 will facilitate the social and economic inclusion of refugees, including through increased access to education, social services, livelihoods and legal employment, as well as freedom of movement. Furthermore, Ecuador's National Assembly passed a human mobility law which regularized the situation of people on the move, notably providing refugees with residency status and a national identification card.

13. Regional approaches played an important role. Through the San José Action Statement of July 2016, nine countries from North and Central America committed to work together to strengthen the protection of people fleeing violence in Central America. Building on this Statement, and on the 2014 Brazil Plan of Action, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico agreed to develop a regional CRRF, known as the "comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework", to enhance collaboration in addressing the root causes of displacement, responding to its consequences, strengthening asylum systems and facilitating solutions. In Africa, the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia — adopted by a special summit of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Assembly in March 2017 — endorsed a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees, while maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance in countries of asylum and calling for greater international solidarity. In a set of proposals presented to the European Union in December 2016, UNHCR called for reform of Europe's engagement with refugees, including the European asylum system.[8] The Office urged European Union member States to fulfil the pledges made in 2015 for the internal relocation of 160,000 asylum-seekers from Greece and Italy. Commitments made at the Senior Officials' Meeting on Migration in Valetta in February 2017, including to the principles of solidarity and shared responsibility, were welcome.

14. More broadly, in December 2016, UNHCR issued new guidelines on international protection, confirming the application of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of

[7] See: http://www.unhcr.org/the-10-point-plan-in-action.html.

[8] See: http://www.refworld.org/docid/58385d4e4.html.

Refugees (1951 Convention) to those fleeing situations of armed conflict and violence.[9] The adoption of two conclusions on international protection by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (ExCom) in October 2016 was a positive advance in setting protection standards.

15. UNHCR continued to carry out refugee status determination (RSD), registering 208,100 individual claims in 2016, and encouraged States to strengthen and assume responsibility for RSD. Cameroon and Kenya's efforts to assume responsibility for RSD were commendable, as was Thailand's pledge to establish a screening mechanism. In Turkey, the Government and UNHCR continued the process of transitioning from UNHCR mandate-RSD for non-Syrian asylum-seekers to a government-led system. UNHCR also supported States to ensure that convention travel documents, issued to refugees and stateless people under article 28 of the 1951 Convention and article 28 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention), respectively, were made machine-readable, with benefits including enhanced security features.

16. In 2016, half of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate were children. Some 75,000 asylum applications were lodged by unaccompanied and separated children in 70 countries in 2016, mostly from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Office supported staff deployments to 19 countries to reinforce child protection in emergencies and protracted situations. In Europe, together with the United Nations Children's' Fund (UNICEF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other partners, UNHCR established protection support hubs ("blue dots") along the routes most frequently used by refugee and migrant children and their families, providing a range of support services. UNHCR welcomed new policy guidance from the European Commission on the protection of migrant and refugee children issued in April 2017, including with respect to the appointment of guardians. The High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges of December 2016 focused on "children on the move", while global youth consultations, organized by UNHCR and the Women's Refugee Commission, brought together nearly 1,500 young people who participated in 65 consultations in 23 countries, resulting in the endorsement of seven "core actions for refugee youth".[10] The participation of young refugees in the Summer Olympics and Para-Olympics in Brazil in 2016 was another highlight.

17. UNHCR continued to work with refugees and their hosts to further strengthen local resilience and engage communities in their own protection. Projects promoting peaceful coexistence, including community-led activities, were undertaken in 65 countries.

18. There was growing awareness in 2016 of the particular protection risks and barriers faced by the 15 to 20 per cent of refugees estimated to be persons with disabilities. UNHCR helped steer multi-stakeholder efforts to launch the "Charter on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action", which was endorsed at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, and welcomed a number of other developments, including the focus on refugees at the 2017 Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

19. Forcibly displaced lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons constituted another group at heightened risk in many parts of the world, facing discrimination, persecution and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR developed a comprehensive training programme to support staff to better respond to the specific protection needs of LGBTI persons.

20. SGBV remained a main cause of insecurity for refugees around the world. In line with the 2015 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) "Guidelines for integrating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian actions", UNHCR enhanced its support to SGBV survivors in 25 refugee situations globally and maintained levels of

[9] See: http://www.unhcr.org/publications/legal/58359afe7/unhcr-guidelines-international-protection-12-claims-refugee-status-related.html.

[10] See: http://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/09/We-Believe-in-Youth-Global-Refugee-Youth-Consultations-Final-Report.pdf.

support in 52 refugee situations. In Rwanda, survivors accessed comprehensive response services through government-run "one-stop centres" supported by UNHCR, while in the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR worked with medical staff to improve health and protection screening for SGBV survivors at border entry points. While SGBV affected women and girls in particular, it was also directed against men and boys. UNHCR completed a study on sexual violence against refugee men and boys in the Syria conflict with a view to strengthening humanitarian interventions.

B. Emergency response

21. Together with partners, UNHCR continued to provide life-saving assistance in simultaneous emergencies across all regions during the reporting period. Although no new IASC system-wide level-3 emergencies were declared in 2016, those for Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen remained in effect. UNHCR had internal emergency declarations in place for the Burundi, Iraq, South Sudan and Syria situations, as well as for Nigeria and Yemen, and for Congolese refugees arriving in Angola. A number of other complex situations also required significant operational engagement.

22. In Africa, renewed violence in South Sudan, compounded by drought and the threat of famine, led to the world's fastest growing refugee situation. By May 2017, 1.8 million refugees had fled to neighbouring countries — in particular Uganda (898,000), but also Sudan (375,000), Ethiopia (375,000), Kenya (97,000), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (76,000) and the Central African Republic (2,200). UNHCR commended the generosity of neighbouring countries, but was concerned about the strains placed on their resources. The Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees in June 2017 provided an opportunity to mobilize international support and funding. Other complex emergency situations in Africa included Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria.

23. Food insecurity was a major preoccupation. In 2016, approximately 2.3 million refugees across nine countries experienced food cuts greater than 50 per cent, of which 99 per cent were in Africa. UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) implemented a joint self-reliance strategy to make the best use of limited resources. The risk of famine, particularly in Nigeria, Somalia and Yemen, also called for major relief efforts. The "Berlin Humanitarian Call — jointly against famine" of April 2017 brought together donors, humanitarian partners and local responders to review and raise awareness of the serious humanitarian situation in affected countries.

24. While the number of arrivals in Europe declined in 2016, UNHCR supported the pre-registration of nearly 28,000 asylum-seekers in Greece and prepared sites for winter by replacing tents with pre-fabricated housing units and providing heating. UNHCR worked with Greek authorities to provide 21,000 accommodation places for refugees and asylum-seekers who were candidates for the emergency relocation programme or who were considered especially vulnerable. UNHCR assessed reception facilities in Serbia and helped refurbish these with adequate lighting, gender-segregated sanitation facilities and safe sleeping arrangements. Elsewhere in Europe, UNHCR helped secure alternative accommodation in rented apartments, hotels, with host families and in government facilities. A new strategy and appeal to respond to the situation of refugees and migrants in Europe in 2017 was launched by UNHCR, IOM and 72 other partners in January 2017.[11]

25. In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the war in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its seventh year in March 2017. By the end of 2016, over 5.5 million Syrians were refugees, primarily in neighbouring States, with significant consequences for host communities. In January 2017, UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and more than 240 partners launched the "Regional refugee and resilience plan" (3RP) for 2017 and 2018,[12] calling for US$ 4.6 billion to assist these refugees and their host communities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. UNHCR was particularly

[11] See: http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/17167.

[12] See: http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/.

concerned with the growing percentage of Syrian refugees falling below the poverty line, despite the efforts of host countries. The Brussels conference on "Supporting the future of Syria and the region", held in April 2017, drew attention to the adverse consequences of low funding levels on protection and assistance for refugees. Other priorities in the MENA region included Libya, where UNHCR increased its presence and programmes in the first half of 2017 in response to the worsening humanitarian crisis; and Yemen, where some 278,000 refugees were caught up in the ongoing conflict. More than 90 per cent of them were Somali, and UNHCR worked with IOM to support those choosing to return to Somalia, including documentation, transportation and financial assistance. At the high-level pledging event for the humanitarian crisis in Yemen in April 2017, donors pledged US$ 1.1 billion to help people in urgent need.

26. In the Americas, the number of people fleeing violence in Central America was at its highest levels since the 1980s. Unlike previous years, where the rise in the number of asylum-seekers from Central America was recorded mainly in Canada and the United States of America, the steepest increase in asylum requests in 2016 was in other countries in the region, including Costa Rica and Mexico. UNHCR continued to work with countries in the region to expand the "protection transfer arrangement", which enabled people at heightened risk to access protection abroad, and appealed for other resettlement countries to join this important initiative. In Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, UNHCR worked with partners to establish new shelters and safe spaces, including arrangements for people with specific needs. Further south, the number of asylum applications by Venezuelan citizens also increased, with nearly 50,000 submitted worldwide in the first six months of 2017.

27. In Asia, conflict in northern Rakhine State in Myanmar in October 2016 prompted renewed displacement, with some 74,000 people fleeing into Bangladesh. There were troubling reports of abuse of the Rohingya community in Myanmar, including killings, rape, disappearances and arson. Humanitarian actors were denied access to the most affected areas. Some of those who fled to Bangladesh in late 2016 arrived in camps already hosting over 32,000 refugees, while others lived in makeshift camps or the urban refugee community. Access to food, shelter and assistance was limited for new arrivals.

28. UNHCR continued to strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacity. The "Policy on emergency response activation, leadership and accountabilities" of 2015 was updated, notably introducing a "level-1" declaration triggering automatic preparedness actions in anticipation of a likely displacement situation. A new UNHCR emergency preparedness tool was introduced to facilitate risk analysis, early warning and assessment of operational readiness. In 2016, core relief items totalling US$ 63.8 million were provided to 31 countries from seven global stockpiles, while more than 370 deployments supported UNHCR's emergency response in 37 operations. Consistent with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR extended the terms of the Regional Refugee Coordinators responsible for leading operational planning and resource mobilization for the Burundi, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen and Europe situations in 2016.

29. UNHCR continued to prioritize security risk management, particularly in high-risk locations where nearly half of UNHCR field staff work. Tragically, a UNHCR staff member was killed in a bomb attack in Mogadishu, Somalia, in July 2016. Three UNHCR staff members abducted in Sudan in November 2016 were safely released just under one month later. The deaths of a number of humanitarian workers in Afghanistan, Nigeria and South Sudan in early 2017 further highlighted the severe risks in many countries around the world.

C. Supporting refugee communities and their hosts

30. In line with the New York Declaration, the increasing involvement of development actors in ensuring that national systems and services were strengthened and host communities' needs addressed, alongside those of refugees, represented an important shift in responses to forced displacement. The World Bank issued a flagship report in 2016, "Forcibly displaced: toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally

displaced and their hosts", and collaboration with UNHCR was significantly strengthened. For the eighteenth round of lending (2017-19) since the concessional facility was established, the World Bank's International Development Association allocation included US$ 14 billion for fragile and conflict-affected States and a special US$ 2 billion sub-window for refugee host countries. UNHCR also strengthened its collaboration with UNDP, particularly through the 3RP process in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and in countries applying the CRRF.

31. A number of host States began to provide refugees with access to various community-based, nationally regulated health insurance schemes, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo. In Egypt, the Government expanded access to primary healthcare services for non-Syrian refugees, while in Ghana, management of refugee health facilities was transferred from UNHCR to national authorities. More broadly, in Brazil, a new migration bill addressed social and labour inclusion, access to public health care and welfare services for foreigners, including asylum-seekers and refugees. In Ecuador and Mexico, refugees and asylum-seekers were included in city and nationwide social policies and programmes; in Uganda and other countries, refugees were included in the national development plan. As part of the 3RP, UNHCR and the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development collaborated on a US$ 20 million project to upgrade water systems in urban areas hosting refugees in Lebanon.

32. Significant progress was also made by States to include refugee children in national education systems, with refugee children having access to national schools in 64 countries at the end of 2016. Following commitments at the February 2016 London conference on "Supporting Syria and the region", Jordan and Lebanon reinforced their "double shift" system at schools, 90 per cent of Syrian refugee children were enrolled in school in Egypt, and Turkey redoubled efforts to encourage enrolment. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, all Afghan children were given access to local schools, benefiting 52,000 undocumented and over 250,000 registered Afghan refugees. The transition of Sudanese refugee children into the national education system in Chad was another welcome development. Overall, UNHCR's collaboration with the Global Partnership for Education has resulted in the inclusion of refugees in national and provincial multi-year sector plans in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Pakistan and South Sudan and additional support for national education systems. Despite these efforts, over half (3.7 million of 6 million) of the school-age refugee children under UNHCR's mandate are still not in school. To enhance access to tertiary education, UNHCR, supported by the German Government, implemented the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI), enabling over 4,300 refugee students to attend university in 37 countries in 2016. By the end of 2016, a further 6,500 refugee students had also participated in certified higher education through "connected learning" programmes in nine countries.

33. With regard to livelihoods, the Ethiopian Government made significant pledges at the 2016 Leaders' Summit, including providing work permits to refugees in areas permitted for foreign workers and making irrigable land available to allow 100,000 refugees and host communities to engage in crop production. In Malaysia, UNHCR partnered with the Government and a private company on a pilot to facilitate work permits for 300 Myanmar refugees. In India, UNHCR assisted refugees to access a long-term visa, which permitted them to work, attend higher education and open bank accounts. As part of the 3RP, work permits were issued by Jordan to Syrian refugees, and a recent regulation provided Syrian refugees with access to employment in Turkey. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency launched a US$ 15 million partial credit guarantee facility to cover 50 per cent of losses on lending to refugees, initially in Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon and Uganda. UNHCR also pursued market-based approaches to livelihoods, including through the "graduation approach", with positive results in Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mozambique. Work with refugee artisans was achieving results, with Malian refugees in Burkina Faso assisted to sell their products through online retailers and stores in Europe. UNHCR signed memoranda of understanding with both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The former aimed at expanding refugee access to safe, decent work and economic opportunities. The ILO issued "Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other displaced persons to the

labour market" in 2016, while the International Labour Conference adopted recommendation 205 on "Employment and decent work for resilience and peace" in June 2017, advancing refugee inclusion in labour markets in host countries, with international support.

34. UNHCR focused on maximizing innovation and efficiencies in its programmes to support refugee communities. In response to research demonstrating the importance of access to a mobile phone and internet for many refugees, UNHCR worked with network operators and regulators to make connectivity more affordable and easier in a range of operations, including as part of its emergency response in Uganda. UNHCR also sought to ensure that communication between the organization and refugees was effective, complementing face-to-face interaction with telephone calls, text messages, and Facebook or WhatsApp groups.

35. Another area of progress was UNHCR's cash-based assistance programme,[13] which reached a value of US$ 688 million in 2016. This represented a 111 per cent increase from 2015 (US$325 million), meaning the Office fulfilled its "grand bargain" commitment to double cash-based interventions in just one year. While two-thirds of UNHCR's cash-based assistance in 2016 was spent in the Middle East, the Office pursued cash-based assistance programmes in 60 operations worldwide, double the number compared to 2012. Developing joint cash delivery arrangements with partners including the WFP, UNICEF and NGOs was a priority, following the model of the "common cash facility" used by nine humanitarian agencies in Jordan, where refugees were able to withdraw cash using an iris scan linked to UNHCR's biometric registration system. UNHCR's upgraded registration and case management system, ProGres in Partnership, was used in 15 operations at the end of 2016. More than 3 million refugees were enrolled in UNHCR's biometric identify management system or IrisGuard, which was used in the Syria situation.

D. Solutions

36. A solution is achieved when refugees obtain a durable legal status which ensures national protection of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Identifying durable solutions for refugees remained at the heart of UNHCR's mandate. UNHCR's progressive approach to solutions emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and inclusion-focused approach from the outset of displacement. Few conflicts were resolved achieved political solutions during the reporting period, but comprehensive strategies continued to generate progress towards solutions to a number of protracted situations, including in fragile contexts where a definitive resolution of conflict had not yet been achieved.

37. The "Solutions strategy for Afghan refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries" remained the overarching framework for solutions to Afghan displacement. Given the country's limited absorption capacity and ongoing violence, UNHCR did not promote refugee returns to Afghanistan. However, in accordance with its mandate, the organization assisted those who chose to return, including through a cash grant to facilitate reintegration. More than 384,000 registered Afghan refugees returned to the country in 2016, a 12-year high, driven by a complex range of factors. It was estimated that some 690,000 undocumented Afghans also returned from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. UNHCR advocated with the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to redouble their efforts to create conditions for sustainable return, noting that the US$ 15.2 billion pledged at the "Brussels Conference on Afghanistan" in October 2016 needed to be urgently turned into concrete, government-led programmes. In February 2017 at the 28th tripartite meeting between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, together with UNHCR, the principle of voluntary, safe and gradual returns was reaffirmed.

38. Voluntary returns continued to Somalia, albeit moderated by security concerns, lack of humanitarian access and limited reabsorption capacity. The onset of drought continued to

[13] See: http://www.unhcr.org/581363414.pdf.

drive displacement in and from Somalia, with more than 766,000 people estimated to have been displaced since November 2016. Under these circumstances, the Office sought to ensure that returns to Somalia were informed, voluntary and appropriately supported, and that the consequences of return were monitored. Since December 2014, more than 100,000 Somali refugees have voluntarily repatriated to Somalia, including close to 69,000 from Kenya. The Office appointed a Special Envoy for the Somali refugee situation in September 2016 and welcomed the Somali Government's decision to apply the CRRF.

39. Overall, some 552,200 refugees returned to their countries of origin in 2016. In addition to Afghanistan and Somalia, there were significant returns to Sudan (37,200), the Central African Republic (34,100), Côte d'Ivoire (19,600), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13,200) and Mali (9,800). Together with the Governments of Myanmar and Thailand, UNHCR facilitated the return to Myanmar of 71 people in October 2016, with 150 others also expressing interest. These first steps were encouraging, and could pave the way for a process of returns when conditions are appropriate. Between April and June 2017, some 13,000 Nigerian refugees engaged in self-organized returns from Cameroon, mostly into displacement in the Banki region of northern Nigeria, while reports of forced returns also persisted. Access to return areas, where a substantial number of people remained internally displaced, was limited. The first meeting of the tripartite commission, involving UNHCR and the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria, is due to take place in August 2017, with the aim of ensuring a facilitated voluntary return process in line with international standards.

40. In addition to providing a durable solution for refugees, resettlement continued to be an indispensable tool for burden- and responsibility-sharing. In 2016, global resettlement reached a 20-year high, with 162,500 refugees referred by UNHCR and over 125,600 departures. Almost half of the refugees submitted were Syrians, while 44,000 were from sub-Saharan Africa, the highest number from this region in some 15 years. A number of States made new commitments, particularly for Syrian refugees, and resettlement activities increased in Europe, with some 18,200 refugees resettled in European Union member States, as well as Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

41. Reinforcing the credibility of and confidence in resettlement processing was a priority for the organization. UNHCR launched a "resettlement innovation project" in May 2017, as well as a data portal to improve access to information on resettlement activities.[14] UNHCR supported the establishment of the emerging resettlement country mechanism and the global refugee sponsorship initiative, both of which were launched at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in 2016. Regrettably, several years of positive achievements in the global resettlement programme risked being undermined in 2017. Despite an estimated 1.2 million people in need, only 93,200 places were expected to be made available in 2017, 43 per cent fewer than in 2016. This reduction was largely accounted for by a drop in places expected to be made available by the United States of America, which nonetheless continues to have the world's largest resettlement programme. UNHCR continued to advocate a significant increase in resettlement places, noting that needs outweighed opportunities by a factor of 13 to one.

42. UNHCR also continued to advocate increased international assistance to countries that committed to allowing refugees to integrate permanently. Since November 2014, 151,000 former Burundian refugees received citizenship certificates in the United Republic of Tanzania, while 50,000 more are being processed. UNHCR welcomed consideration of local integration for some refugees as one component of comprehensive approaches to resolve refugee situations. In September 2016, delegations from African countries, the African Union and UNHCR agreed on final steps to end the protracted Rwanda refugee situation by the end of 2017 at a ministerial meeting in Geneva. As part of this process, host governments reiterated their willingness to provide an alternative legal status to those refugees choosing to locally integrate, while at the same time promoting the option of voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity, supported by an enhanced return package from UNHCR.

[14] See: www.unhcr.org/resettlement-data.html.

43. In addition to traditional resettlement, UNHCR advocated with States and other partners for the expansion of complementary pathways for admission to third countries. Many States demonstrated a willingness to expand such pathways, including through labour mobility schemes, family reunification and opportunities for study. In Jordan and Lebanon, a civil society-led initiative developed a "talent register" to facilitate employment for refugees in third countries, with over 4,000 refugees registered by December 2016. This initiative yielded commitments by employers in Australia and Canada to work within their respective skilled migration frameworks to employ qualified refugees. Under the "Japanese initiative for the future of Syrian refugees", some 100 Syrian students will be admitted to study for masters degrees at Japanese universities over five years, starting in 2017. Argentina and Brazil continued to issue humanitarian visas to people affected by the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, enabling them to travel and subsequently apply for asylum. In addition to its resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, the Government of Germany funded a project to facilitate the reunification of Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Turkey with family members in Germany.

IV. Internal displacement

44. Over 40.3 million people remained displaced inside their own country in 2016 by armed conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations, compared to 40.8 million in 2015, including some 6.9 million people who were newly displaced. The largest numbers of internally displaced persons were in Colombia (7.4 million), the Syrian Arab Republic (6.3 million) and Iraq (3.6 million). There were also significant numbers of internally displaced people in Afghanistan (1.8 million),[15] the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.2 million), Nigeria (2.2 million), Somalia (1.6 million), South Sudan (1.9 million), Sudan (2.2 million), Ukraine (1.8 million) and Yemen (2 million).

45. Some 6.5 million internally displaced people returned to their areas of origin in 2016, compared to 2.3 million in 2015, including in Yemen (900,200), South Sudan (752,300), the Syrian Arab Republic (600,000) and Iraq (1.4 million). However these numbers must be viewed in the context of ongoing displacement in other parts of these countries, reflecting fluid security situations. In Iraq, according to authorities, some 750,000 people were newly displaced between October 2016 and June 2017, following fierce fighting around the city of Mosul. Similarly, in the Syrian Arab Republic, large numbers were newly displaced near Aleppo in the second half of 2016, and in and around Raqqa city in the second quarter of 2017. In Colombia, despite the peace agreement signed in November 2016 between the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), fighting in the Pacific Coast region displaced over 7,300 people between January and June 2017. The situation in Yemen remained uncertain, with more than 70,000 people newly displaced in the first three months of 2017.

46. Much of UNHCR's engagement with the internally displaced took place in the context of major emergency operations such as Iraq, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In Iraq, some 12 camps were established for internally displaced people in cooperation with the Government. In Yemen, over 850,000 internally displaced received relief items and in the Syrian Arab Republic, more than 4 million internally displaced people were reached.

47. An important goal of UNHCR's strategic directions for 2017-2021 is more decisive and predictable engagement in situations of internal displacement, in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other partners, and within established coordination mechanisms. Where applicable, UNHCR worked with OCHA under the framework of the "Joint UNHCR-OCHA note on mixed situations", with a letter by the High Commissioner and the Emergency Relief Coordinator issued in September 2016 confirming the main elements of the note. UNHCR's response to internal displacement continued to be grounded in the framework of the inter-agency cluster system. UNHCR led the global protection cluster, as well as national protection clusters and cluster-like mechanisms in 26 countries. The Office co-led the global shelter cluster with

[15] The figures for displacement in Afghanistan are being reviewed and adjustments are expected.

the IFRC, and led 11 of the 26 country-level clusters in 2016. The global camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, supported 15 country-level clusters and cluster-like structures worldwide in 2016.

48. UNHCR supported States to strengthen national laws and policies on internal displacement. In Mali, a first draft of a national law on internally displaced persons was produced by a dedicated technical committee, with the support of UNHCR. In Nigeria, UNHCR worked with the Government to develop a policy framework for the return of internally displaced people to their areas of origin, emphasizing the need for return to be voluntary and for sufficient information to be provided. In Ukraine, UNHCR called for all actors to guarantee displaced persons unrestricted access to benefits and rights, as well as freedom of movement. The more active role of the Government in the coordination of humanitarian assistance and efforts to provide access for internally displaced people to free legal aid were welcome. UNHCR also worked with partners to implement cash-based assistance programmes in internal displacement situations.

V. Statelessness

49. Statelessness was estimated to have affected at least 10 million people worldwide in 2016, although the statistical information available to UNHCR covered only 3.2 million stateless people in 74 countries. During the reporting period, UNHCR continued to address the large gap between the estimated and reported number of stateless persons by undertaking and supporting studies in several countries, including Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Norway and Sweden.

50. Many developments have contributed towards the goals of UNHCR's #IBelong campaign to end statelessness by 2024. More than 60,800 stateless people acquired a nationality or had it confirmed in 2016, including in Albania, Estonia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In Kenya, some 1,500 stateless people received citizenship certificates following recognition of the Makonde, a previously stateless ethnic minority, as the country's 43rd tribe in February 2017. Over 4,000 people also had their nationality confirmed through an ongoing tripartite registration exercise conducted by UNHCR and the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines.

51. A number of States adopted legislative and policy reforms to identify, reduce and prevent statelessness, with a particular focus on closing gaps that could leave people without a nationality from birth. In December 2016, the Thai Government adopted "guidance and measures" that could result in some 80,000 stateless children and young adults acquiring nationality. In January 2017, Madagascar became the first State since the launch of the #IBelong campaign to reform its nationality law, allowing Malagasy mothers to pass on nationality to their children on an equal basis with Malagasy fathers. In May 2017, ministers from the Economic Community of West African States validated the "Banjul plan of action on the eradication of statelessness in West Africa", which sets out concrete measures to end statelessness by 2024 and is legally binding. Significant progress was also made in the Americas, with legislation to establish statelessness determination procedures and to facilitate the naturalization of stateless persons adopted in Brazil and Ecuador.

52. Advocating States to accede to and ensure implementation of international and regional statelessness instruments continued to be a priority. Guinea Bissau's accession to the 1954 Convention and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness brought the total number of States parties to 89 and 68, respectively. In line with UNHCR's "Global action plan to end statelessness", a meeting, convened by the League of Arab States and UNHCR on "Belonging and legal identity" resulted in recommendations to prevent and reduce statelessness in the region, including by further aligning nationality laws with international standards. States involved in the #IBelong campaign's "group of friends" supported several important initiatives, including the adoption of a resolution on the right to nationality at the June 2016 session of the Human Rights Council. UNHCR also collaborated with UNICEF on a coalition to "Ensure every child's right to a nationality"

and with the World Bank on an initiative to improve access to legal identity documents by people of concern.

53. Notwithstanding these significant achievements, more needs to be done to meet the ambitious targets of the #IBelong campaign. With progress against the "Global action plan to end statelessness" due to be measured formally for the first time in 2017, UNHCR sought to strengthen engagement with States and other partners to prevent and resolve statelessness around the world, and, in the interim, to ensure a favourable protection environment for stateless people.

VI. Contributions to UNHCR

54. UNHCR's annual budget for 2016 amounted to US$ 7.5 billion,[16] comprising an initial budget of US$ 6.4 billion approved by ExCom in October 2015, US$ 1 billion for nine supplementary budgets to address unforeseen emergency needs, and a budget reduction of US$ 43.4 million. This reduction involved decreases of US$ 38.4 million in Africa due to a revision of population figures in Chad and US$ 5 million in MENA as a result of the alignment with the 3RP.

55. The Office received strong financial support from donors: voluntary contributions in 2016 reached US$ 3.9 billion and total available funds amounted to US$ 4.4 billion. This represented an overall increase of approximately US$ 705 million in available funding, or 19 per cent, compared to 2015. As a result, UNHCR's funding gap decreased from US$ 3.5 billion, or 49 per cent, in 2015, to US$ 3.1 billion, or 41 per cent, in 2016. However, total requirements for 2016 also increased by US$ 277.3 million, or 4 per cent, when compared to the final requirements for 2015.

56. Of UNHCR's available funds, only US$ 562.6 million, or 14 per cent, were unearmarked, a designation which allows the Office to spend funds as and where needs arise. This is part of a worrisome downward trend in the share of unearmarked or broadly earmarked funding, from 52 per cent in 2012 to 34 per cent in 2016. The remaining funds were either tightly earmarked to a particular country, location or sector (65 per cent), or more broadly earmarked at the regional, sub-regional, situational or thematic levels (20 per cent).

57. While UNHCR continued to diversify its sources of income, the share of contributions in 2016 remained relatively stable compared to previous years: 87 per cent from governments, 9 per cent from the private sector, 3 per cent from United Nations funds and 1 per cent from the United Nations regular budget. More than 57 per cent of voluntary contributions came from UNHCR's top three donors and the top ten overall provided 80 per cent of contributions. Government contributions increased from US$ 3 billion in 2015 to US$ 3.4 billion in 2016. Contributions from the private sector, UNHCR's second largest group of donors, increased from US$ 283.8 million in 2015 to US$ 351.7 million in 2016.

58. UNHCR worked with 955 partners in 2016, including NGOs, governmental institutions and United Nations agencies. US$ 1.4 billion, or some 36 per cent of UNHCR's annual expenditure, was disbursed to these partners. Of this amount, nearly US$ 1.1 billion went to 771 national or international NGOs. Consistent with UNHCR's "grand bargain" commitments, US$ 443 million — more than 30 per cent of the total funds delivered to partners — was provided to national NGOs.

VII. Reform, accountability and oversight

59. In light of the challenges facing UNHCR and people of concern, a number of processes were underway to ensure the organization was "fit for purpose". An initial rapid organizational assessment conducted as part of a review process launched in 2016 recommended a strategic realignment of UNHCR's headquarters functions and systems to ensure optimal support for field operations. The second phase of the review process is

[16] Table 2 shows a breakdown of the budget by region and pillar.

being implemented in 2017. In parallel, through its "People strategy" for 2016 to 2021, UNHCR worked to ensure that the organization's workforce was appropriately skilled and diverse. Significant progress was made on workforce analytics to support data-driven human resources decision-making and guidelines on the use of affiliate workforce. A "rank-in-job" assignments framework was adopted, coming into effect in August 2017. UNHCR remained committed to ensuring an inclusive, tolerant and diverse workforce, including through greater utilization of gender and diversity data in staffing decisions; measures to accelerate achievement of gender parity; and incorporating learning on inclusion, diversity and unconscious bias into UNHCR's management programmes.

60. UNHCR's Ombudsman's Office provided assistance in some 180 individual cases, and advised 245 staff through a network of "respectful workplace advisors". The Ethics Office also provided support, directly or through focal points, to UNHCR's entire workforce in 128 countries and managed 180 individual cases of ethics-related advice or complaints, as well as a financial disclosure programme involving over 1,500 staff members. In line with the Secretary-General's report "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach" of February 2017, UNHCR developed an organization-wide strategy to reinforce its zero tolerance policy in this area.

61. The findings of an external review of UNHCR's oversight functions (June 2016) recommended a number of measures to ensure greater coherence and coordination, using a risk-based approach. In response, the internal audit services provided by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) were being more closely integrated into UNHCR's overall oversight architecture. Having audited various UNHCR policies, processes and duty stations, OIOS issued 26 audit reports in 2016 and is due to complete about 30 in 2017. Separately, the Independent Audit and Oversight Committee held three meetings during the reporting period to discuss a range of oversight matters, including but not limited to audit, fraud prevention and financial management.

62. Consistent with 2015, some 2,000 complaints were registered with the Inspector General's Office in 2016, of which approximately 400 related to staff misconduct. One hundred investigations were opened, with the most common issues relating to fraud, particularly in the refugee status determination and resettlement processes. In response, UNHCR rolled-out a risk management framework, established detailed risk registers, launched an online fraud awareness programme and continued developing its fraud prevention manual. Noting that more than a third of the Office's budget was disbursed to partners, UNHCR also further strengthened its management of these relationships and implemented a risk-based audit approach to enhance partner accountability. Several United Nations entities adopted the "partner portal" developed by UNHCR in 2014 as a best practice approach for management and information-sharing.

63. The Office made progress in implementing its commitments under the "grand bargain", which was endorsed at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 to promote greater coherence, efficiency, transparency and accountability. Commitments included transferring greater programme expenditures to and increasing capacity-building for local and national responders, reducing the cost of procurement and logistics, and ensuring equal and meaningful participation of women and adolescent girls in decision-making processes and structures. To ensure consistent follow-up, UNHCR assigned focal points for all 10 work streams and assigned a senior staff member to overall coordination. A detailed work plan to be undertaken before the implementation deadline of 2020 was guiding the efforts of the organization in this regard. Finally, intensified coordination and engagement in 2016 will culminate in the issuance of the "High Commissioner's policy on accountability to affected populations" in 2017 to bring greater consistency to existing initiatives and policies.

VIII. Conclusion

64. The year 2016 was an important year for the refugee protection regime, with the adoption of the New York Declaration and a number of notable advances in terms of ensuring that refugees and host communities had access to appropriate support and

assistance, and that refugees were able to live productive lives pending the availability of solutions to displacement. However, the adoption of the New York Declaration will only prove to be a watershed moment if the important commitments it contains are transformed into action. The development of a strong a global compact for refugees in 2018 that shares the burdens and responsibilities of large-scale refugee movements more equitably and predictability will be a significant challenge for the international community in the coming year. Throughout this process and beyond, UNHCR will continue to work with States and other partners to carry out its mandate for protection and solutions, and to seek to galvanize international cooperation on behalf of persons of concern.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2016

All data are provisional and subject to change.

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Others of concern to UNHCR[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Afghanistan	59,771	-	59,771	59,771	128	383,951	1,797,551	-	-	114,221	2,355,822
Albania[10]	138	-	138	137	2,752	-	-	-	4,921	-	7,811
Algeria[11]	94,232	-	94,232	90,227	5,712	5	-	-	-	-	99,949
Angola[12]	15,555	-	15,555	268	30,143	-	-	-	-	-	45,698
Anguilla	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Antigua and Barbuda	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Argentina	3,293	-	3,293	50	3,991	-	-	-	-	181	7,465
Armenia	3,313	14,573	17,886	6,944	62	-	-	-	512	-	18,460
Aruba	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Australia[13]	42,188	-	42,188	-	29,590	-	-	-	-	-	71,778
Austria	93,250	-	93,250	-	76,409	-	-	-	937	-	170,596
Azerbaijan	1,193	-	1,193	1,193	230	-	613,129	-	3,585	-	618,137
Bahamas	13	-	13	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	31
Bahrain	271	-	271	271	111	-	-	-	-	-	382
Bangladesh[14]	33,207	243,000	276,207	33,207	1	-	-	-	-	-	276,208
Barbados	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Belarus	1,650	-	1,650	511	231	-	-	-	6,182	-	8,063
Belgium	42,168	-	42,168	-	24,111	-	-	-	2,630	-	68,909
Belize	-	-	-	-	2,431	-	-	-	-	1,709	4,140
Benin	809	-	809	809	226	-	-	-	-	-	1,035
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	786	-	786	154	3	-	-	-	-	-	789
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,271	-	5,271	5,271	53	5	98,324	-	49	52,437	156,139
Botswana	2,093	-	2,093	2,093	80	-	-	-	-	659	2,832
Brazil	9,689	-	9,689	1,829	35,484	-	-	-	4	22,930	68,087
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,524	-	20,524
Bulgaria	17,814	-	17,814	17,814	16,042	-	-	-	67	-	33,923
Burkina Faso	32,552	-	32,552	32,552	124	-	-	-	-	-	32,676
Burundi	57,469	-	57,469	57,469	3,613	4,117	141,221	-	974	655	208,049
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	115
Cambodia	66	-	66	64	177	-	-	-	-	-	243
Cameroon	348,672	26,743	375,415	375,415	3,251	134	198,889	18,213	-	33	595,935
Canada	97,332	-	97,332	-	23,935	-	-	-	-	-	121,267
Cayman Islands	18	-	18	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	42
Central African Rep.	12,115	-	12,115	11,376	304	34,403	411,785	-	-	-	458,807
Chad	391,251	-	391,251	379,266	1,909	28	124,342	-	-	36,718	554,248
Chile	1,737	-	1,737	59	3,223	-	-	-	-	-	4,960
China[15]	317,255	-	317,255	158	668	-	-	-	-	-	317,923
China, Hong Kong SAR	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
China, Macao SAR	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Colombia	258	-	258	67	386	204	7,410,816	-	11	-	7,411,675
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo, Republic of	46,457	-	46,457	46,457	6,675	11	15,303	-	-	3,152	71,598
Costa Rica	4,180	-	4,180	4,180	3,646	-	-	-	127	-	7,953
Côte d'Ivoire[16]	1,399	-	1,399	1,399	284	19,552	-	-	694,000	118	715,353
Croatia	304	-	304	304	557	44	-	-	2,873	14,518	18,296
Cuba	316	-	316	202	27	-	-	-	-	-	343
Curaçao	54	-	54	54	57	-	-	-	-	-	111
Cyprus[17]	8,484	-	8,484	572	3,088	-	-	-	-	6,000	17,572
Czechia	3,644	-	3,644	-	775	-	-	-	1,502	-	5,921
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	451,956	-	451,956	343,904	1,327	13,223	2,232,900	619,600	-	-	3,319,006
Denmark	33,507	-	33,507	-	6,339	-	-	-	7,610	-	47,456
Djibouti	17,683	-	17,683	17,683	8,061	-	-	-	-	118	25,862
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep.[18]	592	-	592	592	796	-	-	-	-	-	1,388
Ecuador	60,524	42,324	102,848	18,950	24,542	-	-	-	-	-	127,390
Egypt	213,530	-	213,530	143,530	49,877	-	-	-	19	-	263,426
El Salvador	45	-	45	45	1	-	-	-	-	9,800	9,846
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	2,342	-	2,342	2,342	8	1	-	-	-	16	2,367
Estonia[19]	322	-	322	-	43	-	-	-	82,585	-	82,950
Ethiopia	791,631	-	791,631	791,631	1,964	1	-	-	-	537	794,133
Fiji	12	-	12	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
Finland	18,401	-	18,401	-	5,800	-	-	-	2,671	-	26,872
France	304,546	-	304,546	-	62,771	-	-	-	1,370	-	368,687
Gabon	931	-	931	931	1,909	1	-	-	-	-	2,841

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[5]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl people in IDP-like situations[6]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Others of concern to UNHCR[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Gambia	7,940		7,940	7,940							7,940
Georgia	1,513	812	2,125	941	312		273,785		580		276,782
Germany	669,482		669,482		587,346				12,017		1,268,845
Ghana	11,865		11,865	11,865	1,371						13,236
Greece	21,484	24,943	46,427		39,986				198		86,611
Grenada	1		1	1							1
Guatemala	300		300	217	2					23,900	24,202
Guinea	5,068		5,068	5,068	108						5,176
Guinea-Bissau	9,263		9,263	9,263	32						9,295
Guyana	11		11	11							11
Haiti[10]	5		5	5	5				2,302		2,312
Honduras	18		18	12	10		174,000			4,800	178,828
Hungary	4,748		4,748	87	3,413				135		8,296
Iceland[11]	179		179		161				131		471
India	197,851		197,851	24,594	9,219						207,070
Indonesia	7,827		7,827	7,827	6,578						14,405
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	979,435		979,435	979,435	91	11					979,537
Iraq[12]	261,889		261,889	261,889	11,458	157	3,804,285	1,397,016	48,200	3,162	5,326,186
Ireland	5,731		5,731	98	4,322				99		10,152
Israel[13]	411	32,535	32,946	4,791	11,677				42		44,665
Italy	147,370		147,370		99,921				701		247,992
Jamaica	15		15	15	9						24
Japan[14]	2,514		2,514	386	18,801				626		21,941
Jordan[15]	685,197		685,197	685,197	35,615						720,812
Kazakhstan	653		653	653	137				8,451		9,241
Kenya	451,099		451,099	451,099	43,764	4			20,000		514,867
Kuwait	939		939	918	823				93,000		94,762
Kyrgyzstan	339		339	337	120				2,334		2,793
Lao People's Dem. Rep.											
Latvia[16]	349		349		148				242,736		243,233
Lebanon	1,012,989		1,012,989	1,012,989	13,745					4,589	1,031,303
Lesotho	45		45		3						48
Liberia	18,990		18,990	18,990	17					1,479	20,486
Libya	9,310		9,310	8,310	29,237		174,510	449,840			662,897
Liechtenstein	183		183		79						242
Lithuania[17]	1,093		1,093		82				3,466		4,641
Luxembourg	2,046		2,046		2,213				83		4,342
Madagascar	28		28	28	27						55
Malawi	9,392		9,392	9,392	21,023						30,415
Malaysia[18]	92,054	209	92,263	92,263	58,111				10,931	80,000	239,505
Mali	17,512		17,512	17,512	301	9,758	36,690	35,988			100,247
Malta	7,948		7,948	3,515	902						8,850
Mauritania	48,148	26,000	74,148	48,148	587						74,735
Mauritius					5						5
Mexico	8,202		8,202	868	2,647				13		8,862
Micronesia (Federated States of)	4		4	4							4
Monaco[19]	32		32								32
Mongolia	8		8	8	3				14	2	27
Montenegro	974		974	728	82				3,237	11,451	15,744
Montserrat											
Morocco	4,771		4,771	4,771	1,962						6,733
Mozambique	4,671		4,671	2,858	12,980	5,755	15,128				38,534
Myanmar[20]						74	375,018	1,348	925,939		1,302,375
Namibia	1,757		1,757	1,757	1,675	8				50	3,490
Nauru	506		506		302						808
Nepal[21]	25,249		25,249	24,483	72					849	26,170
Netherlands	101,744		101,744		10,411				1,951		114,106
New Zealand	1,421		1,421		303						1,724
Nicaragua	331		331	234	334				1	1	667
Niger	166,093		166,093	166,093	65		121,391			14,678	302,227
Nigeria	1,367		1,367	1,367	467		2,219,272	689,906			2,911,012
Norway	59,522		59,522		7,556				3,251		70,329
Oman	317		317	317	366						683
Pakistan	1,352,560		1,352,560	1,352,560	4,856	7	448,958	704,370			2,510,749
Palau	1		1	1	3						4
Panama	2,350	15,000	17,350	309	4,471				2		21,823
Papua New Guinea	4,955	4,581	9,536		23						9,559
Paraguay	204		204	45	33						237
Peru	1,649		1,649	170	4,392						6,041
Philippines[22]	408		408	117	214		87,418	255,826	4,838	68	348,370
Poland	11,747		11,747		3,431				10,825		26,003
Portugal	1,194		1,194		858				14		2,066
Qatar	177		177	177	142				1,200		1,519
Rep. of Korea	1,807		1,807	110	6,861				197		8,865
Rep. of Moldova	432		432	432	85				4,776		5,293
Romania	2,905		2,905	308	74				249		3,228
Russian Federation[23]	228,990		228,990	6,758	3,039	56			90,771		322,856
Rwanda	158,065		158,065	158,065	484	6,105				1,446	184,080
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
Saint Lucia	2		2	2	1						3

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[3]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl people in IDP-like situations[4]	Returned IDPs[5]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[6]	Others of concern to UNHCR[7]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			3	3							3
Samoa	3								70,000		70,190
Sao Tome and Principe	133	7	140	140	50						17,863
Saudi Arabia	14,584		14,584	14,584	3,219						259,301
Senegal	29,522	7,000	36,522	12,489	130	166	219,833	477	2,373		2
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	2		2	2							693
Seychelles	683		683	449	7	3				1	1
Sierra Leone											10
Singapore	3		3	3	7				1,523	45	2,896
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	990		990		30				4		785
Slovakia	462		462		319						
Slovenia										13[a]	1,623,185
Solomon Islands	11,574		11,574	11,574	12,794	38,133	1,562,554				309,342
Somalia	91,043		91,043		218,299						2,870,538
South Africa[34]	262,560		262,560	262,560	1,782	1	1,853,924	752,261	1,011		34,360
South Sudan	12,989		12,989		20,380						54,409
Spain	604		604	604	578	1,054	39,730	12,445			
Sri Lanka										3,758	2,704,048
State of Palestine	421,466		421,466	380,409	16,052	37,219	2,225,557			1	48
Sudan	1		1		46					3	1,123
Suriname	728		728	197	385	7			36,036		349,303
Swaziland	230,164		230,164		83,103				66		113,547
Sweden	82,681		82,681		30,800				180,000	13,628	7,131,910
Switzerland	19,809		19,809	19,809	12,494	1	6,326,978	600,000	17,002		20,162
Syrian Arab Rep.[35]	2,729		2,729	1,716	431				487,741	261	599,459
Tajikistan	54,251	52,196	106,447	106,447	5,010				600		1,258
Thailand[36]	477	160	637	637	21					2	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia											13,279
Timor-Leste	12,491		12,491	6,877	783	5					
Togo										8	326
Tonga	109		109	109	209					3	686
Trinidad and Tobago	649		649	649	33				780		3,116,156
Tunisia	2,869,421		2,869,421	2,869,421	245,955				5,744		5,771
Turkey[37]	27		27	27							4
Turkmenistan	4		4	4						180,000	1,162,715
Turks and Caicos Islands	940,835		940,835	940,835	41,880				39,363		1,845,246
Uganda	3,302		3,302	823	6,573	6	1,800,000				1,507
Ukraine[38]	895		895	895	612				64		165,843
United Arab Emirates	118,995		118,995		46,784					168,786	458,828
United Kingdom	281,498		281,498	281,498	8,539	6					815,608
United Rep. of Tanzania	272,959		272,959		542,649						683
United States of America	312		312	97	371				86,524		86,554
Uruguay	27		27	27		3					
Uzbekistan[39]											172,957
Vanuatu	7,861	164,192	172,053	6,282	904				11,000		11,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)											6
Viet Nam						6				12	3,278,011
Western Sahara	269,783		269,783	120,051	9,097	1	2,025,000	974,058		24,540	57,209
Yemen	29,350		29,350	23,750	3,319					1,680	10,064
Zambia	7,426		7,426	7,426	952	6					
Zimbabwe[40]											67,749,838
Total	16,533,413	654,075	17,187,488	12,903,863	2,826,508	552,230	36,627,127	6,511,144	3,242,207	803,134	

UNHCR Bureaux											
- Central Africa-Great Lakes	1,355,163	26,743	1,381,906	1,273,115	26,082	58,000	3,000,098	637,813	974	174,071	5,278,944
- East and Horn of Africa	3,290,441		3,290,441	3,237,399	128,224	73,383	5,786,377	752,261	20,000	221,277	10,251,963
- Southern Africa	162,090		162,090	47,571	288,891	5,776	15,128			26,932	498,817
- Western Africa	300,616		300,616	294,768	7,004	29,318	2,377,353	725,892	694,115	16,275	4,150,573
Total Africa	5,108,310	26,743	5,135,053	4,852,853	450,201	166,477	11,158,956	2,115,966	715,089	438,555	20,180,297
Asia and Pacific	3,177,842	299,986	3,477,828	2,684,814	140,482	385,100	2,748,671	973,787	1,581,663	195,404	9,502,935
Middle East and North Africa	2,623,429	58,542	2,681,971	2,402,948	183,598	170	12,129,833	3,420,914	372,461	21,394	18,810,341
Europe	5,152,654	47,288	5,199,942	2,928,683	1,397,587	279	3,004,851	477	570,534	84,451	10,258,121
Americas	471,178	221,516	692,694	34,565	654,640	204	7,584,816		2,460	63,330	8,998,144
Total	16,533,413	654,075	17,187,488	12,903,863	2,826,508	552,230	36,627,127	6,511,144	3,242,207	803,134	67,749,838

UN major regions											
Africa	5,478,950	52,743	5,531,693	5,148,488	537,809	166,488	11,333,486	2,565,806	715,109	438,558	21,288,728
Asia	8,265,485	343,132	8,608,597	7,671,178	456,116	385,259	15,590,888	3,944,861	1,959,562	222,795	31,168,078
Europe	2,268,730	32,103	2,300,833	49,592	1,147,920	279	2,117,957	477	565,077	78,451	6,210,994
Latin America and the Caribbean	100,887	221,516	322,403	34,585	98,056	204	7,584,816		2,460	63,330	8,081,269
Northern America	370,291		370,291		586,584						936,875
Oceania	49,090	4,581	53,671	20	30,223						83,894
Total	16,533,413	654,075	17,187,488	12,903,863	2,826,508	552,230	36,627,127	6,511,144	3,242,207	803,134	67,749,838

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable. All data are provisional and subject to change.

[a] Country or territory of asylum or residence.

[b] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in many industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual asylum-seeker recognition.

[c] This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

[d] Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure. Where cases have been reported with an average number of persons, the number of cases reported has been multiplied by this average. This calculation has only been done to total numbers of asylum-seekers by country of asylum.

[e] Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during 2016. Source: country of origin and asylum.

[f] Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

[g] IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during 2016.

[h] Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality. See Annex Table 7 at http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/16-WRD-table-7.xls for detailed notes.

[i] Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

[10] The statelessness figure refers to a census from 2011 and has been adjusted to reflect the number of persons with undetermined nationality who had their nationality confirmed in 2011-2016.

[11] According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

[12] All figures relate to the end of 2015.

[13] Australia's figures for asylum-seekers are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

[14] The refugee population includes 243,000 persons originating from Myanmar in a refugee-like situation. The Government of Bangladesh estimates the population to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

[15] The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

[16] The statelessness figure is based on a Government estimate of individuals who themselves or whose parents or grandparents migrated to Côte d'Ivoire before or just after independence and who did not establish their nationality at independence or before the nationality law changed in 1972. The estimate is derived in part from cases denied voter registration in 2010 because electoral authorities could not determine their nationality at the time. The estimation is adjusted to reflect the number of persons who acquired nationality through the special acquisition of nationality by declaration procedure until end of 2016. The estimate does not include individuals of unknown parentage who were abandoned as children and who are not considered as nationals under Ivorian law.

[17] UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1989. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.

[18] UNHCR is currently working with the authorities and other actors to determine the size of the population that found an effective nationality solution under Law 169-14. Since the adoption of Law 169-14 in May 2014, important steps have been taken by the Dominican Republic to confirm Dominican nationality through the validation of birth certificates of individuals born in the country to two migrant parents. Thousands of individuals also are believed to have been issued their Dominican civil documents in 2016, although an official figure was not available for this report.

[19] Almost all people recorded as being stateless have permanent residence and enjoy more rights than foreseen in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

[20] Figure refers to individuals without a nationality who were born in the Dominican Republic prior to January 2010 and who were identified by UNHCR in Haiti since June 2015.

[21] All figures relate to the end of 2015.

[22] Pending a more accurate study into stateless in Iraq, the estimate of stateless persons in Iraq has been adjusted to reflect the reduction of statelessness in line with Law 26 of 2006, which allows stateless persons to apply for nationality in certain circumstances.

[23] All figures relate to the end of 2015.

[24] Figures are UNHCR estimates.

[25] Includes 33,100 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan. The Government estimated the number of Iraqis at 400,000 individuals at the end of March 2015. This includes refugees and other categories of Iraqis.

[26] With respect to persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate, this figure includes persons of concern covered by two separate Latvian laws. 176 persons fall under the Republic of Latvia's Law on Stateless Persons on 17 February 2004. 242,560 of the persons fall under Latvia's 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or Any Other State ("Non-citizens"). In the specific context of Latvia, the "Non-citizens" enjoy the right to reside in Latvia ex lege and a set of rights and obligations generally beyond the rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including protection from removal, and as such the "Non-citizens" may currently be considered persons to whom the Convention does not apply in accordance with Article 1.2(ii).

[27] All figures relate to the end of 2015.

[28] The updated statelessness figure is based on a registration and community legal assistance programme undertaken in West Malaysia by a local NGO with technical support from UNHCR, which began in 2014. During 2016, 674 persons of those registered acquired Malaysian nationality.

[29] All figures relate to the end of 2015.

[30] The figure of persons of concern under the statelessness mandate relates to stateless persons in Rakhine state and persons of undetermined nationality residing in other states in Myanmar. The figure of stateless persons in Rakhine state has been estimated on the basis of the 2014 census report. It does not include an estimated 147,000 stateless IDPs, persons in an IDP-like situation who are also of concern under the statelessness mandate because they are already included within the figures or IDPs. In Rakhine State, the total number of stateless persons is estimated to be approximately one million. Revisions have been made to reduce the number of stateless persons due to departures to Bangladesh after October 2016. Outside of Rakhine state, the figure of those with undetermined nationality (25,939) is based on government data released on 27 December 2016 indicating the number of persons who hold an Identity Card for National Verification, whose citizenship has not yet been confirmed.

[31] Various studies estimate that a large number of individuals lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. While these individuals are not all necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Nepal and partners to address this situation.

[32] The updated statelessness figure is based on a registration exercise covering 28 municipalities that has taken place between 2014 and 2016. 4,112 of the registered group were confirmed as Filipino, Indonesian or dual nationals during 2016.

[33] The statelessness figure refers to the census figure from 2010 adjusted to reflect the number of stateless persons who acquired nationality in 2011-2016.

[34] An adjustment to 2015 and 2016 end of year figures, in particular for the number of asylum applications pending on appeal and review, has resulted in a substantially lower figure for numbers of asylum seekers reported in South Africa.

[35] Refugee figure for Iraqis and Stateless persons in the Syrian Arab Republic was a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 16,900 Iraqis at the end of 2016.

[36] The figure on the number of registered stateless persons has been updated by the Royal Thai Government. It includes an increase of 61,070 persons who are expected to form a large proportion of the group which will benefit from positive changes introduced to the nationality framework in December 2016. In addition it reflects decreases as a result of 8,814 stateless persons acquiring Thai nationality in 2016 and 8,377 cases that were de-registered because of death or duplicate registration.

[37] Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey was a Government estimate.

[38] IDP figure in Ukraine includes 800,000 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[39] The statelessness figure refers to stateless persons with permanent residence reported by the Government in 2010. The figure has been adjusted to reflect the acquisition of nationality of 179 formerly stateless persons. Information on other categories of stateless persons is not available.

[40] A study is being pursued to provide a revised estimate of statelessness figure.

Source: UNHCR/Governments.

Table 2

UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2016

United States dollars

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
West Africa	Budget	184,511,416	8,507,410	37,016,635	43,194,398	273,229,858
	Expenditure	92,525,415	4,359,275	8,833,522	23,953,164	129,671,377
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1,464,041,379	7,863,523	34,862,433	173,224,765	1,679,992,100
	Expenditure	657,796,682	4,278,471	8,315,002	59,558,324	729,948,478
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	458,162,113	4,737,131	66,331,967	112,924,936	642,156,147
	Expenditure	250,012,179	1,852,927	16,662,616	24,262,790	292,790,511
Southern Africa	Budget	74,672,626	1,801,866	0	0	76,474,492
	Expenditure	40,038,936	1,063,701	0	0	41,102,636
Subtotal Africa	**Budget**	**2,181,387,534**	**22,909,929**	**138,211,036**	**329,344,099**	**2,671,852,598**
	Expenditure	**1,040,373,211**	**11,554,374**	**33,811,140**	**107,774,278**	**1,193,513,003**
Middle East	Budget	1,072,479,635	2,287,131	26,707,855	808,583,831	1,910,058,452
	Expenditure	751,368,406	1,486,312	1,890,220	458,096,544	1,212,841,482
North Africa	Budget	170,324,742	0	0	5,044,663	175,369,405
	Expenditure	95,300,801	0	0	2,324,963	97,625,764
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	**Budget**	**1,242,804,376**	**2,287,131**	**26,707,855**	**813,628,494**	**2,085,427,856**
	Expenditure	**846,669,207**	**1,486,312**	**1,890,220**	**460,421,507**	**1,310,467,246**
South-West Asia	Budget	332,708,683	234,630	92,349,153	48,059,136	473,351,601
	Expenditure	242,522,961	150,996	29,047,930	17,037,560	288,759,447
Central Asia	Budget	9,848,954	4,829,499	0	0	14,678,453
	Expenditure	4,079,055	2,827,936	0	0	6,906,991
South Asia	Budget	29,547,250	799,784	0	789,056	31,136,090
	Expenditure	14,425,122	508,101	0	575,771	15,508,993
South-East Asia	Budget	104,829,617	7,317,299	0	27,594,683	139,741,598
	Expenditure	39,163,829	5,094,948	0	11,950,308	56,209,086
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	11,731,098	459,187	0	0	12,190,285
	Expenditure	8,052,754	254,000	0	0	8,306,754
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	**Budget**	**488,665,601**	**13,640,399**	**92,349,153**	**76,442,875**	**671,098,027**
	Expenditure	**308,243,721**	**8,835,980**	**29,047,930**	**29,563,640**	**375,691,270**
Eastern Europe	Budget	379,893,593	2,210,527	0	41,141,652	423,245,773
	Expenditure	144,869,977	1,010,618	0	22,411,130	168,291,725
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	40,972,104	3,551,882	3,807,006	19,776,321	68,107,313
	Expenditure	27,853,020	2,356,990	1,799,393	8,197,904	40,207,308
North, West and South Europe	Budget	382,144,095	3,391,180	987,344	0	386,522,619
	Expenditure	236,409,630	2,638,127	960,912	0	240,008,669
Subtotal Europe	**Budget**	**803,009,793**	**9,153,589**	**4,794,350**	**60,917,973**	**877,875,705**
	Expenditure	**409,132,627**	**6,005,736**	**2,760,306**	**30,609,034**	**448,507,702**
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	15,065,033	8,762,284	0	0	23,827,317
	Expenditure	8,803,426	3,591,427	0	0	12,394,853
Latin America	Budget	78,616,649	1,172,494	0	35,603,568	115,392,710
	Expenditure	43,154,531	905,649	0	16,739,848	60,800,028
Subtotal Americas	**Budget**	**93,681,682**	**9,934,777**		**35,603,568**	**139,220,027**
	Expenditure	**51,957,957**	**4,497,076**		**16,739,848**	**73,194,880**
Subtotal Field	**Budget**	**4,809,548,986**	**57,925,825**	**262,062,393**	**1,315,937,009**	**6,445,474,213**
	Expenditure	**2,656,376,723**	**32,379,477**	**67,509,595**	**645,108,307**	**3,401,374,102**
Global Programmes	Budget	415,551,670	0	0	0	415,551,670
	Expenditure	337,591,349	0	0	0	337,591,349
Headquarters	Budget	230,989,589	0	0	0	230,989,589
	Expenditure	221,512,234	0	0	0	221,512,234
Subtotal Programmed Activities	**Budget**	**5,456,090,244**	**57,925,825**	**262,062,393**	**1,315,937,009**	**7,092,015,471**
	Expenditure	**3,215,480,306**	**32,379,477**	**67,509,595**	**645,108,307**	**3,960,477,685**
Operational Reserve	Budget	385,687,332	0	0	0	385,687,332
NAM Reserve	Budget	20,000,000	0	0	0	20,000,000
JPO	Budget	12,000,000	0	0	0	12,000,000
	Expenditure	6,617,969	0	0	0	6,617,969
Total	**Budget**	**5,873,777,576**	**57,925,825**	**262,062,393**	**1,315,937,009**	**7,509,702,804**
	Expenditure	**3,222,098,275**	**32,379,477**	**67,509,595**	**645,108,307**	**3,967,095,654**